. The Adbertiser.

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TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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ESTABLISHED 1802.

CHARLESTON COURIER, DAILY AND TRI-WEEKLY. BY A. S. WILLINGTON & CO.

Daily Paper, \$8.00 per Annum. Tri-Weekly Paper, \$4.00 per Annum.

FRHE COURIER has entered on the sixty sixth year of its publication. During this long period of its existence, despite the mutations ported, whilst many of its contemporaries have been compelled to succumb to financial necessities. We gratefully record this evidence of the appreon of our own, and the efforts of our prede cossors, to make it what it is, and always has been, ONE AMONG THE LEADING COM-MERCIAL AND NEWS JOURNALS OF THE its acceptability to the public, as well as to place a easily within the reach of all who desire a FIRST CLASS CHEAP PAPER.

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Pronounced by the Southern press to be the most elegant and talented young people's paper printed in this country!

of a Boy's Adventured in Iceas, by one of Fan-nin's mea-prenounced "equal to the best of Mayne Reid's stories." We shall begin, in the first number of 1865, a thrilling story, by a lady of Virginia, entitled "ELLEN HUNTER: A Tale of the War," which will run for several months. Among the regular contributors to BURKE'S WEEKLY are Rev. F. R. GOULDING, author of "The Young Marooner's," Mrs. JANE T. H. Choss; Mrs. Ford, of Rome, Ga.; Miss Mary J.

The returns begins with the July number.

Back numbers can be supplied from the first, and all yearly subscribers may receive the numbers for the first six months, stitched in an elegant ithminuted cover. J. W. BURKE & CO.,

Publishers, Macon, Ga. Subscriptions received at the Advertises

Office for BURKE'S W. BEKLY. UNIVERSALIST HERALD,

NOTASULGA, ALA.

JOHN C. BURRUSS, Editor & Proprietor. Terms, \$2,00 per Year in Advance.

THIS PAPER has entered upon its 16th Vol-ume. It is the Organ of the Universalist denomination in the South and Southwest. Try

INSURANCE AGENCY. PARTIES wishing to Insure their DWEL

ing on the Undersigned.

D. R. DURISOE,

Agent for A. G. HALL's Insurance Agency.

Jan 1

PLANTERS' HOTEL.

Newly Furnished and Relitted,

Unsurpassed by any Hotel South, Was Reopened to the Public Oct. 8, 1866. T. S. NICKERSON, Proprietor.

Estate Notice. ALL persons having claims against the Estate

to present the same to the undersigned without delay, and those indebted to said Estate are requested to pay up forthwith.

3. T. MIDDLETON, Adm'or April 1887

Fair Warning. POREWARN all Persons from Selling DR. swill persons are duly authorized by myself, as I saw the Sole Agest for the Sale of said Medicines am the District of Edgelsdi.

for the District of Edgelsdi.

Merchan

Fro Level, Newberry Dist., S. C. course for her to pursue.

Letter from Dr. H. R. Cook.

BEECH ISLAND, June 17, 1868. Mr. Entrop :- As I am no candidate for to be hypocritical, my obtruding myself upon public notice may be attributed to personal sion offers, in times of great public calamity, especially when all leadership is dethroned, as it now is, to contribute their mite, towards originating; or confirming a policy for the general welfare; and I deem this a proper occasion for myself, particularly as I have reason to believe that some of my friends at consequence of words spoken by me sale-day in April last, at the time of the formation of the Edgefield Democratic Club, and the nomnation of candidates for the Legislature and his duties as such, and having at one time

been before the public, I claim the right to place myself, as I really stand. On the occasion alluded to, a Democratic Club was formed with a view to co-operate with the Democratic party of the North, as we had been invited by the representations of that party to do. To this I gave my assent. But when the proposition came up in a subsequent meeting, held immediately after the adjournment of the Democratic meeting, to nominate Candidates for the various State and District offices, I counselled against such nomination on the grounds that, first, we had no time to organiza, there being but seven days before the election, and furthermore, as a test vote was to be taken at the sametime upon the adoption of the Radical Constitution, I did not consider, judging from the experience of other States, that it would make any difference how the Democrats or Conservatives voted,-the Constitution would be accepted by Congress at all bazards, and we would have the mortification of having entered into a bootless contest, and our pco ple become more or less demoralized in consequence. I therefore thought it more advisable to reserve our fire until the Presidential election in November, when we would probably be able, with the help of the Democrats North, to strike down the great Head Centre of all our woes, and the whole machiner reared upon this base would tumble to the ground. But others thought differently, and calling for immediate action, the candidates were accordingly nominated; and I not being ever unpromising it appeared to me, without dsing what I could tonssist them, subsequently with cheerfulness rendered what aid I could. I say I did it with cheerfulness, but it was the kind of cheerfulness with which a proud and concientious man would do what

ous South Carolina was compromising herself in the compliance. For what is life worth without victory or death? This language may seem harsh and recriminating, but I know that the surviving sons of true Carolina will forgive me when I tell them that I write it with tears in my eyes and heart broken for the past. South Carolina is not my native home, but she is the home of my affections, of all that that is nearest and dearest to me on earth;

he deemed to be his duty, for I confess that

my heart was more deeply saddened by the

act, for I felt that the proud and once glori-

the home of my choice, and the home upon which I based all my temporal and eternal. more than heart can bear without giving utterarce to my feelings. It is true, I have never had an opportunity

of fighting her battles in the front rank in the field, although in service during the war; CROSS; Mrs. Kord, of Rome, Ga.; Miss Mary J.

Branda, of Norfolk, Va., and many others.

Trans—\$2.a year in advance; Three copies for \$5; Five copies for \$5; The copies for \$15, and Twenty-one copies for \$30.

Clergymes and Teachers invaished at \$1.50 per first and my profession. but it was not because I had not the desire, flict, and my pride not permitting me to seek for position, as others did, fearing that my influence was not great enough to obtain it, I listened to their syren voice. But surely

"He who for his mistress' sake, Lays down his life and limbs at stake, Does not so much deserve her Tavor, As he who pawns his soul to have her." Reared in the political school of State Sovereignly, and drawing my inspiration for the last thirty-five years from that purest of political countains in America—the South Carolina school of politics-led by such men as Harper, Calhoun, McDuffie, Hayne, Rhott, and a host of other worthies, together with our own Pickens, who, though now lying in retirement and disfranchised though he be, is ret covered all over with honorable scars obtaine, in a faithful and lifelong conflict for Southern rights; and last, though not least, that brilliant and ever progressive genius whose truthful history few can write, and whose heart during the whole of his career, was as true to the interest of South Carolina LINGS, GOODS, &c., can do so on the lowest terms, and in the BEST COMPANIES, by callthat I should have been a warm advocate of the moon, and ejaculating to some invisible Secession, and a consistent, parsevering and hopeful adherent to the Cause, during the war; or regret to see the gallantry and heroism displayed in the field by such men as our Bonham, Butler, Gary, John Simkins, Hampden Brooks, Bland, Addison, and others of doubtless equal worth, and whose names do mation about some new walks. lant soldier and Christian gentleman-Wade Hampton-the admirable Chrichten of South cause of their country, and surpassing even, if possible, in spirit their male relatives; and

believing, after the perfidiousness of the enc-

my is refusing to comply with the terms of

principles, the South should have refused to

co-operate in the least in fastening the havsh

and unjust terms imposed upon us; and act-

EDGEFIELD, S. C., JULY 8, 1868.

It is not strange then with such a schooling and with such convictions, that I should have advised against entering into a political contest with such a foe, and wherein we were any office, I am atraid, that by those disposed made particeps criminis in carrying out Constitution, which we fought to preserve in vanity; but I console myself in this respect its original integrity; and especially with with the idea that I believe it to be the duty such odds in the way of party machinery of every good citizen, when a suitable occa- against us as in this conflict. But the whole people of the South did not act with this impression, and, under the leadership of wiser heads than mine, have become so much cutangled in the Radical Reconstruction policy that our only chance of restoring the Constiution to its original supremacy, and to bring order out of chaos, seems to be, either to unite least misapprehended my true position in with the Democrats at the North in the coming Presidential Campaign, or remain passive

on in the great farcical drama now enacted in this country by a party eleva d suddenly and unexpectedly to power, other offices. I deem it due to them to put who, crazed by the dizzy height to which myself right on the record, and furthermore, they have attained, and urged on by hatred as a citizen who has ever faithfully discharged and revenge, must surely be destroyed by

their own madness. The former policy appears to have been adopted, and Delegates have been appointed from the South to the Nominating Convention to be held in New York on the 4th of July. I trust that they are men of wisdom. firmpess and decision, representing the true South, which in my humble opinion is unequivocally opposed to Negro Suffrage; and, if her sentiments were outspoken, would be let the laws for the protection of life and property be made to bear equally upon all, ooth black and white; let the negro enjoy the fruits of his labor, not only unmolested, but protected, under his own vine and fig tree : but do not clothe him with that highest of all the privileges of citizenship, Suffrage. The South should be satisfied with compromises for all time to come. Let us reject ther, hence forward, and especially that modern monstrocity-Scallawagism. If such a platform is not adopted at that Convention as accords with the judgment of our Delegates, let them withdraw, and leave the result to God. The revolution in which we are involved must do its work, and we must mould it to our advantage as much as we can. How to act, is only a question of policy. But above all things, let us be united in whatever we do What our future is to be, He who rules the Universe only knows; conjecture, however, s not inadmissible. It the Democrats should succeed in the coming election, I fear that the change from the present policy of the Government will not be as striking as many of us suppose. The fact that such scenes have

resu removed, will be so great as to overawe thrown, and a consolidated government in name, as in fact, will be established instead. I confess that I have myself no fears of a war of races, so much talked of, if the white

man is true to his interests and nature. Our negroes have been too long domiciled with us. and their relations with their old masters have We are now publishing Marconer's Island, a Sequel to the Young Marconers, and Jack Dobell, the situation in which they are in now, paraltoo intelligent not to see that their true interior a Boy's Adventures in Texas, by one of Fanized, trampled upon, by an inglorious foe, is of their condition whatever it may be. All ple justice, in order to acquire our legitimate lowing suggestions, confidently believing that

ment, and a white man's country."

Respectfully, yours, H. R. COOK.

On a rainy winter evening a gentleman traveling in a back found, on nearing his destination, that he had no money with him, so, thinking he would try the honesty of the driver, he called out as he ran up the steps; "Wait a minute-I have dropped a ten dollar bill in the couch, and will get a light and search for it."

The words were hardly spoken when the lehu gave the horses a furious lash and drove off at a violent rate.

The evening before a battle, a solher asked his colonel for permission to go and see his father, who was at the point of "Go." said the officer, who saw through his pretext; " honor thy father and thy moth-

er, that thy days be long in the land.'

ner One very cold night, a jolly old feltavern, started for home in a gig, and on the

The German papers publish the following anecdote, testifying the affability and love of discipline of the King of Drussia. While walk-ing in the garden of Bablesberg the King addressed a young gardener, requesting infornot now occur to me. Captained by that gal- pointing them out, he appeared very uneasy, eventually asked his Majesty to excuse him. Carolina,—proventirely fraitless; and receivant hour. The King observing that it was aling too additional inspiration from our noble most an impossibility to reach there in time, women, who, thoroughly imbued with the man, requesting the officer on duty to be

"No one would take you for what you are," said an old-fashioned gentleman to a dandy, surrender, that, to be consistent with her who had more hair than brains. "Why?" was immediately asked.

"Because they cannot see your ears."

Bumor hath it that a young lady live ing upon this principle, I refused even to ing near Powder Springs was fatally poison register as a voter; and thought then, as I locusts had deposited their eggs. Six boys do now, that this would have been the proper have also died in Tennessee from eating mul berries poisoned in the same manner.

Have We Done our Whole Duty? a citizen, which will scarce ever be lessened for labor, yet dependent on their own efforts a citizen, which will scarce ever to beyond those salutary restrictions which con-beyond those salutary restrictions which con-come from Yankesland, to add still more to How then is there status to be rendered sat- the stock of Radicalism now on hand and isfactory, and how are they to be impressed bent the minds of the rising generation of with the importance and necessity of conducting themselves, politically and otherwise, views, and at variance, with what is most in aright? Certainly not by the same mode pursued by the whites that characterized their whites and blacks? system of management during the existence of slavery. A coercive policy must and will provoke the very opposite of what we wish to attain. With but few exceptions, little of no so as to have them understand the respective effort has been made to enligten or improve effects of Democratic and Radical supremacy. the moral and intellectual condition of the then let time and your treatment of them negro, notwithstanding they have become prove that you ere really their friends; and and are a part, and a very considerable part, if the imployers are true to themselves, uniof the people of the Southern States. How- form, consistent, just, yet liberal in their deal

Destiny, the march of buman progress, or whatever else you may call call it, as well as the hopes and aspirations of men secking political preferment, and the. "advantages annexed" of paying place, will tend to expand, historican and rotation of crops be determined if possible, rather than contract, the elective exercise, the proper use of which can only be made by those who are informed or directed aright. Recently, and unfortunately too recently, Radical emissaries have been travelling over the ex-slave States, publicly and privately endeavoring to imbue the negro mind with the adoption of their views, and to that end, provoking prejudice against the Southern whites. How many of the former slave owners can say truthfully that they have used prot r means to correct the evil facts of a teaching? Observation forces me so the conclusion that they are lamentably few. The great difficulty in the way has been, I think, the want of a full and proper acceptation of the fixed fact that the negro is now free and beyond coercive control.

No later than in April last, many planters whose employees spoke of going to vote

To a large extent, the negroes believe that the re-establishment of Democracy will possibly return them to slavery; while on the their military dictators, with all the facility
other hand they believe Radicalism will perof a prestidigitateur, simply, a "Hi, presto!" late, by the party in power at the seat of Gov. petually secure there freedom, and the educaernment, without exciting more decided and tion of their children free of cost,

effective opposition than has been exhibited, . It is a well-known fact that in many, if in is of itself sufficient proof of the general de- in nearly all portions of the South since the moralization in the country. If, on the other close of the war, intense prejudice would reivil officers are removed as easily as a Berhand, the Radicals succeed in the coming elec arise towards any person who proposed teach, gen farmer would cut down his drumheads in tion, and their policy is maintained for ing negroes, which they keep in lively reanother four years, the usult will most prob- membrance; and they also believe that it is pleasure all local officers—the mayors, sheriffs another four years, the usult will most prob-ably be either that the moral influence of the purposely so, in order that they may be the pering the boxes of the latter occasionally ably be either that the moral influence of the purposely so, in order that they may be the pering the boxes of the latter occasionally ably be either that the moral influence of the purposely so, in order that they may be the pering the boxes of the latter occasionally ably be either that the moral influence of the purposely so, in order that they may be the white man, when the Southern States are re- more easily cheated when being seisled with tored to the Union, and outside influences, by their employers, and that their offspring such as the military and the Freedman's Bu- may grow up similarly unfitted by dint of ignorance for the protection of their rights. is absolute penetrating social as well as public and keep within check the negro party; or A dispassionate observation leads me to the life and every branch of society. Yet there the present form of Government will be over belief that the foregoing is true as regards is no trouble. The Southern people do no

lutely necessary,-to adopt a different policy? It certainly cannot make matters worse, and therefore any change must be for the

Interested in slave property from my infancy until the institution ceased to exist, and being now past the meridian of life. I profess to know something of negro character and its that we have to do is to treat them with sim- peculiarities. On such basis I make the folif acted upon the result will prove wholesome.

The only thing, therefore, that appears at When contracting with a negro for his serall certain in the future is the realization of vices, either at a stated rate per diem or per the assertion, originating several years ago month, clearly and distinctly set forth in such at the North, that " this is a white man's Gov- manuer as he can fully understand, what you require of him. If he faithfully discharge the duties imposed, settle with him justly, and give him a written character to the extent of your experience. If he prove derelict, point out his error, and if he does not land and her people allowed again to enjoy then meet your approval, pay off and dismiss | that liberty which their revolutionary fathers him without any certificate; and if there be a proper and honorable understanding among | ciable by the terrible ordeal they have recently your neighbors, he will experience such difficulty in again getting employment as will most probably lead him to come again to you, and endeavor by another trial, to redeem himself. But do not quarrel with or abuse himself. But do not quarrel with or abuse saint had probably not the faintest idea how him, either by corporeal punishment or harsh well some of his successors would manage to language. You have no moral or legal right to do so, and beyond the gratifying angered feeling, no result other than an injurious one

If you contract with them for a share of the crop, have it distinctly set forth in the ar- if he does not bear it at that figure. Or. ticle of agreement that they are not to absent Potter, a nephew of the Bishop of New York themselves from the plantation, during the who attend Grace Church for the consideraworking season, save on Sunday, without tion of \$8000 a year, and a small white mar way was upset and left by the side of the your consent; and that if they do go, and to ble palace on Broadway. Dr. Hall, of the

Aid and encourage them to the fullest ex-

tent of their capacity to appreciate the importance of building houses suitable for rethe great benefit that will accrue to their children from education.

As regards, voting, I think the carried and part of their parishes.—Newark Adligious service, and attendance thereon, and As regards voting, I think as soon as the

novelty of it passes off, they will care but little for it, unless urged to it by politicians, who will exert little or no influence over them when satisfied that a disposition is really manifested by the laudholders to deal justly and liberally with them, respect their proper rights, and advance the general condition of themselves and their families.

The old couplet still holds good, that-"Tis education form the common mind,-Just as the twig is bent, the tree's inc

A system of public instruction is now about being inaugurated, and schools for the chil-Mr. Entron:—For a little more than three dren of the freedmen will shortly be estabeither from desire on the part of a majority quante, many teachers will be required, all of the Whites, or any other causes, is it for a moment to be believed that they will ever again be returned to chattel slavery? They now have vested in them all the franchises of the chattel slavery than the chattel slavery them will public sentiment preclude all of Southern birth from accepting such position, about the care many cripples incapacitated negroes in accordance with their peculiar

accord with the future welfare of Southern . If the negroes wish to learn any thing about polities, endeavor to inform them using the simplest and most practical figures ever so unpleasant this may be regarded, it is ings with, and treatment of the negroes, cannot believe other than they may yet prove of service rather than injury. For rest assured, the securing white labor, from any source, to grow-cotton will be a fearfully slow business; and until a judicious system of fer

upon, we must continue, if labor can be had. o regard cotton as the staple. Organizeneighborhood Associations through out the State, appoint delegates from among your most intelligent Planters to meet in Convention, so that before the commencement of the next year. some wise and prac ticable system shall have been determined upon whereby we may avoid the many annovances which have characterized the relations of Planter and Laborer since the negro wastfreed. In their deliberations let them be And to their faults a little blind.

Peaceable Condition of the South With the undoubted causes for irritation and excitement which exist in the unrecon and Cates it is a marvel how the South whose employees spoke of going to vote in people keep so quiet and peaceable. Born threatened them with discharge if they did go. Nevertheless, in June following, they are urged and advised to go and vote, provided, they voted in opposition to Radicalism. seen them sitting quietly down for the pas years and peaceably submitting to the

save a few sputterings in some of the news-papers, are scarcely heard to murmur. Their aldermen, judges, and even the juries, penagreeable to any decent white man's taste short, the military authority, in the South the condition of affairs since the spring of complain loudly. They are the most obedipeaceable country on the face of the globe than the South. Still, these people are called rebels and ex rebels, and the Radicals hold them up as monsters unsuitable for political consideration and even unfit for Christian burial. They even dispute their right to be the garlands of remembrance and love. But any one who visits the South at this time and examines for himself will find that those who fought the fiercest in their fight against each other-from the North and from the Southare now the warmest friends, and all business enterprises undertaken in an honest and trust worthy spirit by Northern "boys in blue are cordially welle med and encouraged by Southern "boys in gray." It is the mise

ble, whining, hypocritical "carpet bagger,

who creeps into the South like a thief at mid

night into a dwelling, steals all be can lay

his hands on, poisons the minds of a credulous

people, and then crawls away, leaving in the

of his pestiferous presence to mark the

path he has taken, who is now working the greatest evil to the Southern country. time the incubus was raised from that fair lought to attain, and which has been chus tened and refined, and rendered more appre passed through.-N. Y. Herald. SATIARIES OF CLERGY IN NEW YORK .-"Those who serve at the altar shall live by the altar," says Saint Paul. But the good live in this way. It is stated that the J. A. D. Wingfield, of Petersburg, Va, has been called to the Church of the Holy viour, on Twenty-fifth-street, at a salary of \$15,000. The call is loud enough, and the

Presbylerian Church, corner of Nineteenthstreet and Fifth Avenue, has come all the wayfrom Dublin to feed the flock that wor-In every case where it be practicable, have work done by the job or piece, to be paid for when completed.

A DECISION AS TO PROMISSORY NOTES.—

Ships there, which he consents to do for the modest pittance of \$10,000 year in gold and a handsome parsonage. The doctor has the public suffrage. Military chieftain will succed military chieftain, until at last one will overreach his predecessor, who will put an old country notions about currency; he overreach his predecessor, who will put an old to our liberties and applicable at the case of the duties of the country notions about currency; he old country notions are not of the discharge of the duties of the country notions are not of the country notions. when completed.

On making final settlements, have one or more reliable persons prasent so that there

ond country notions about currency had been doesn't understand greenbacks, but prefers and establish a throng of the note that "September" had been day evening, and after hunting with a boy stricken out and "October 11" substituted as until midnight, be gave up in despair. The was a most pungent application to the date, after one of the parties had signed shall be no misunderstanding or chance for the more popular preachers go up to a much higher figure. Dr. Chapin receiving not less than from fifteen to twenty thousand in salary, and the results of outside literary work, while Henry Ward Beecher's income reaches from twenty to thirty thousand from like sources. On the other hand, the Catholic

> \$30,000 among the colored people, for the purpose of purchasing a homestead for the head of the Freedmen's Bureau, Gen. O. O.

one per cent. per annum, and it was present on bankers at two or three per cent. This is without precedent in our financial his- folks united in short order, and they are now to one, that the Democratic candidate for of Forrest county, Pa., caught 783 united in short order, and they are now to one, that the Democratic candidate for of Forrest county, Pa., caught 783 united in short order, and they are now to one, that the Democratic candidate for of Forrest county, Pa., caught 783 united in short order, and they are now to one, that the Democratic candidate for one of Forrest county, Pa., caught 783 united in short order, and they are now to one, that the Democratic candidate for one of the county of the co

Tubal Cain .- The First Worker in Iron. BY CHARLES MACKEY. Old Tubal Cain was a man of might,

In the days when earth was young; By the fierce red light of his furnace bright, The strokes of his hammer rung; And he lifted high his brawny hand

On the iron growing clear, Till the sparks rushed out in scarlet showers, As he fashioned the sword and spear; And he sang, "Hurrah for my handiwork, Hurrah for the spear and sword ! Hurrah for the hand that shall wield them well.

For he shall be King and Lord." To Tubal Cain came many a one, As he wrought by his rouring fire. And each one prayed for a strong steel blade, As the crown of his desire; And he made them weapons sharp and strong

And gave him gifts of pearl and gold, And spoils of the forest free. And they sang, " Hurrah for Tubal Cain." Who hath-given us strength a new! Hurrah for the smith, hurrah for the fire, And hurrah for the metal true!

Till they shouted loud for glee, ...

But a sudden change came o'er his heart, Ere the setting of the san; And Tubal Cain was filled with pain For the evil he had done : He saw that men with rage and hate. Made war upon their kind. That the land was red with the blood they shed

In their lust for carnage blind, And he said, alas that I ever made, Or that skill of mine should plan, The spear and the sword, for men whose joy Is to slay their fellow men.

And for many a day old Tubal Cain.

Sat brouding o'er his woe ;

And his hand forebore to smite the And his furnace smouldered low, But he rose at last with a chcerful face. And a bright courageous eye, And bared his strong right arm for work While the quick flames mounted high, And he sang, " Hurrah for my handiwork!" And the red sparks lit the air; "Not alone for the blade was the bright sto

And he fashioned the first plough-share. And men taught wisdom from the past, In friendship joined their hands. Hung the sword in the hall, the spear on the

And ploughed the willing lands; And sang. " Hurrah for Tubal Cain ! Our staunch good friend is he; And for the plough-share, and the plough, To him our praise shall be, But while oppression lifts its head, Or a Lyrant would be lord-Though we may thank him for the plough,

We'll not forget the sword! General Lee. The following is the conclusion of an dress on "Integrity of Character," delivered at the Commencement of the

tary Institute, June 4th, 1868, by Rev. R. A. "I rejoice, young gentlemen, that I can find an embodiment of this subline integrity of character in a hero—not of the Past but of the Present-not of some distant realm, but of your own suffering Section-not of for that we possess a model of manhood worth fortunes spent in the terrible war that reveal- able time.

ed his grandeur to our gaze. "Whatever may have been the errors of party, now in power, to make taxation uni-the South-errors for which, if they existed, form and on all kinds of property in the Unit she has by dearest becatombs sufficiently atoned—the world is indebted to her for a gift that will enrich mankind forever. That gift is the example of a man who, in civil and a dangerous element of repudiation." conflict when that rages to flesh its blood-thirsty langs in hostile hearts, wins the admiration of his enemies, who charms envy into love and awes malice into silence, who comes forth from among the smoke and carnage of battle revealing a brow unstained with dishonor and hands unclotted with cruelty, who, although victor in a hundred fights against such odds of troops and treasures as skill never vanquished before, suffers no word of boasting to soil his pure lips and notices his success only in modest ascriptions of gratitude to the Lord of Hosts; who, marching forward in the perilous path of duty, refuses a moment's pause for dalliance with the Fame which others must follow, but which like one en tranced tracks his steps and courts the con decension of his kingly glance; who, as he kneels under triumpus, rises above reverses, and when the last blow is struck and genius can no longer cope with force, surrenders his sword with the same equanitality with which he had ever wielded it, and receives it back from the conqueror in mute testimonial that none but himself is worthy to wear a weapon whose blade blazes with a lustre of purity and prowess, bright as the scimetars of Eden's

Great in victory, greater still in defeat great as described through the red haze of war, greater still as contemplated through the clear air of peace, great as a General but greatest as a man-behold in him a character which, if not perfect, conceals its faults with the refulgence of its virtues, even as the Sun conceals the spots on its dazzling disk. I need not call his name; nor need History when she carves for the highest niche in her Pantheon a statue to represent manhood apotheosized by its own glory, inscribe beneath it a name which the very design of the statue aloud-the immortal name of LEE."

ing of the possible election of Gen. Taylor to the presidential chair, remarked: "If Gen. Taylor, who is absolutely without

any experience whatever in civil administration, shall be elected, I think we may bid adieu to the election ever again of any man to the office of Chief Magistrate who is not taken from the army. Both parties will stand committed to the choice of military men.
Each in future will seek to bring him for-

gentleman to come to terms, went to him no time to deliberate, but answered "marry," Money is so plenty in New York that at once. The old gent, therefore, marched wronged .- New York Times. can were made on Monday at the rate of him up to the county clerk's office, made him one per cent. per annum, and it was pressed procure a license, took him down home with

enjoying the blessings of married life.

Hon. H. C. DEAN delivered a telling politi-

throughly dissected Grant as a General, importing of the new Legislature. Gen. Scott urges immediate provision for the extinguishment of the State debt, so that at a future time a er. His allusions to "Grant as a Butcher" new loan may be effected at lower rates. He

contempt of strategy, or rather his ignorance of the science of successful war. From the 5th to the 10th of May, 1864, in the ten battles of the Wilderness, the killed wounded the Congress be memorialized for aid, as the State is too poor to pay for them by taxation. and missing were. 27,310
In Spottsylrauin, from the I2th to the

Battle of Ream's Station, August 25. Battle of Feeble's Farm, September 10 to

many as the whole number of the state, the states that every man shall be fully protected in person and property and in the free exercise of all his right; as a cifized, so far as they depend upon the Executive of the State. In conclusion, he extends on the flower of American members of the states that every man shall be fully protected in person and property and in the free exercise of all his right; as a cifized, so far as they depend upon the Executive of the State. In conclusion, he expresses the hone that are read to the flower of American members in the first are read to the flower of American members in the first are read to the flower of American members in the first are read to the flower of American members in the first are read to the flower of American members in the first are read to the flower of American members in the first are read to the flower of the State. young men who went out with the blooming of spring to fail before the leaves of autumn, through the reakless butchery that hurled them before breastworks, left them neglected upon the field of battle after loathsome vermin were eating their wounded bodies. This does not include the thousands slaughtered in the battles up to the surrender nor the un-fortunate men who died, neglected in hospi-

The Feeling in Pennsylvania. everywhere:

letter or spirit of the law authorizing the issue of those bonds that binds the Govern- twisted by hand, or reduced from the leaf inment or people to pay in gold, justice to the to a condition to be consumed, or otherwise payers, demands, that this portion of the Na-

eign birth, but of blood brother to that which annually in the payment of taxes, it will enathrobs thrills of enthusiasm through your ble the people of the United States to master veins at the neution of his name. I rejoice the enormous public debt heaped upon them tax on segars is to continue the same as at more to our noblest attributes than all the Republican Abolition party, within a reason-

less occurred to many a one, while admiring the beautiful effects produced by frost on windows, to imagine how delightful it would be if a sensation of coolness could be produced in the sultry days of summer by the aspect of those effects artificially produced. The imagination has been realized. It is known that, by means of almost any ordinary salt, reduced to a liquid, and applied with a brush to window panes, those fairy-like forms of crystaline foliage may be successfully reproduced, and that, with a little chemical ingenuity, any tone of color may be given to them, from snowy white to richest purple or coolest green. That process is well known; but another step in advance has recently been taken in the same direction, by means of which muslins may be similarly iced for summer wear. The line which separates a pretty experiment from a commercial product is that which may be drawn between results obtained by an original manipulation, which can only be reproduced by a repetition of the same original means, and those results which, once perfected, can be reproduced ad infinitum, by mere mechanical processes. Daguer rectype was only a pretty toy till M. Talbot effects on paper, and a process for multiply

That was a most pungent application to the date, after one of the parties had signed next day, somewhat dejected at his loss had General U. S. Grant, as every one must read the note, and without his knowledge or con- went into the pulpit, and took for his text sent. The court showed that it was a rule of the following passage from Job: "Oh, that I the common law, as far back as the reign of knew where I might find bim." The b MARRY OR PERISH .- The Louisville Jour- Edward III., that an erasure in a deed voids who had just come in, supposing the home nal tells of a young gentleman of the west it; and the same rule had been held as ap was still the burden of thought, cried out. 1 end of that city taking unto himself a wife plicatle to commercial paper—it having been know where he is. He's in Deacon Smith's under rather peculiar circumstances. He had established in both English and American barn." onen paying his court to a young lady in that jurisprudence that a material alteration in quarter for some time past, but had made no any commercial paper without the consent of matrimonial arrangements, either present or prospectively. The paternal ancestor of the damsel, believing it was time for the young whether to hasten or delay the time of paywas unable, from his injury, to attend the ment, has been uniformly held to be material. with a pistol, and pointing it in the direction of the young man's cranium, told him that he law does not permit the plaintiff to fall back had no time for unnecessary foolishness, but upon the contract as it was originally. In must either marry or die. The youth took parsuance of a stern but wise policy, it amouls ture was convened on the 28th. the instrument as to the party sought to be

President will be elected.

Gor. Scott's Forthcoming Message.

we herewith append : The wholesale butchery of Grant's armies is the most startling commentary upon his contempt of strategy, or rather his ignorance

the purpose of recisting or obstructing the Battle of Boydton Plank Road, Oct. 27

tals, where contractors were growing rich upon food withheld from starying prisohers, or exorbitant bills for carting off the dead to Porter's Field. I challenge the annals of military science or history, for either a prece-dent or parallel of these batcheries substitu-

"WHEREAS The bonds of the Government of the United States, representing about \$2,000,000,000 of the public debt, was purchased and paid for in greenbacks, or at greenback

. " WHEREAS. There is nothing either i ional debt should be paid in the currency of be country, that all, by the law, are connell. the country, that all, by the law, are compell fa

Ohio. Besides being a saving of \$200,000,000 a riddle of sixteen meshes to the square in by the unfortunate ascendancy of the Radical

ed States, and the refusal of the boudholder

ICED MUSLINS FOR SUMNER.—It has doubtused as money, but not including that in t e vault of the bank, or redeemed and on dediscovered the means of producing the same requiring the Legislatures of the several ing the image when once produced. An an- at the end of twenty days from the time the alogous method has been discovered by M. Act takes effect, unless the Governor ele-Bertsch, and practically applied by M. Kuhl- shall sooner convene the same,' and directing man, for multiplying, as from an engraved that when any State shall, by its L gislature plate, the exquisite effects of the crystaline, duly ratify article fourteen of the amendfrom which any number of impressions can ments to the Constitution of the divised be taken, in any tone of icy grave, or pale silvery greens, or any other cool tint. In order to secure continuity of design, without

A Decision as to Promissory Notes.— rolina respectively, to take the oath of office prescribed by the Act of July 2, 1862, before

In New York city bets are being

The Charleston News, of the 29th, published cal speech at Wheeling, West Virginia, in an abstract of the message of General Scott.

May last, and in the course of his remarks ing of the new Legislature. Gen. Scott urges advises rigid economy and equitable taxation to insure the regular payment of accrued and coming due interest. He says no obligation of the State should be evaded. In regard to education, he recommends the establishment Advises that crops be diversified; urges the presage of laws encouraging immigration. He advises the Legislature to relieve the citizens militia, he advises a thorough re-organ strongly recommends encouragement of rail-road enterprise, and a vises measures for se curing the immediate completion of the Blue Ridge Railroad. He advises modification of 5,316
4,008
to
862
grets the recent disturbances in Camban and Barnwell, and expresses in determination to the state by October. He regrets the recent disturbances in Camban and Barnwell, and expresses in determination to the state by October. enforce the law against all disturbers of the

men at any one time of this frightinl loss of presses the hope that an era of good feeling the flower of American manhood in the short has been inaugurated, and that the mar isl campaign of six months, in this army alone, valor of South Carolina, so justly renowned. will bereafter be displayed in supporting the flag of our common country.

Spe king of the me sage, the New says: " It appears to be temperate in tone and ju dicious in purpose, but its practical value will,

peace of the State, without respect of persons.

no organizations exist in South Carolina for

At the same time, he expresses his be

The New Bill Regulating the Whiskey,

of course, depend on the degree of attention which is paid by the Legislature to its discreet

Tobacco, and Bank Taxes. The bill reported by the Ways and Means more effectually secure the collection of the internal taxes on distilled spirits, tobacco and the tax on banks." The tax is reduced to sixty cents per gallon on distilled spirits, and The Democracy of Butler County, Pennsylvania, lately held a County Convention, and passed the following excellent resolutions, which represent the feelings of the people of any substitute for tobacco, ground, dry. damp, pickled, scented, or otherwise, of all descriptions, when prepared for use, a tax of thirty-two cents per pound; and spuff flour, when sold or removed for use or consumption, shall be taxed as snuff, and shall be put up in packages and stamped in the same ma ner as snuff; on all chewing tobacco, fine ent plug, or twist; on all smoking tobacco, not made exclusively of stems; on all tobacco

to take.

"Resolved, That we approve of the plan on all fine cut shorts, the refuse of fine cut chewing tobacco, which can be passed throug and on all refuse scraps and sweepings of to-bacco a tax of sixteen cents per pound. The present. The bil! provides that there shall be a tax of one-twelfth of one per cent. each month upon the average amount of the deposits of money subject to payment by check or draft, or represented by certificates of de-posit or otherwise, whether pavable on the mand or some future day with any person to pay taxes to sustain their own property, bank, association, company, or corporation is unjust in the judgment of thinking men, engaged in the business of banking, and a tax of one-twenty-fourth of one per cent, each month upon the capital of any bank, associa tion, company or corporation, and on the capital employed by any person in the busin of banking beyond the average amount inves-ted in United States bonds, and a tax of one sixth of one per cent, each month upon the average amount of circulation issued by any bank, association, corporation, company, or person, including as circulation all certified checks and all notes and other obligations circulated or intended to circulate or to be

> posit for said bank, and also three per cent on Government deposits.
>
> The bill contains substantially all the mach inery contained in the former bill for the collection of the tax and to guard against

The Test Oath of Legislators Dis-

nensed With. General Canby has issued General Order No. 117, containing an official copy of the law, familiarly known as the "Omnibus Bill," to which the following instructions are added "The provisions of the second and third sections of the foregoing law, anthorizing and States embraced in its operation to 'convene stop or interruption, the first manipulation shall be inaugurated without delay, are re takes place upon a polished cylinder, by means garded as dispensing with the oath of office of which a continuous pattern, "never ending, prescribed by the law of July 2, 1862, so far still beginning," is imparted to as many thousand yards of any textile fabric as may be required. So that for the first time in the fandurred. So that for the brst time in the fan-ciful story of fashion, iced muslin for the summer season may be had in any quantity. Oh, ye nymphs of icy heart, let us see you No. 83, of May 22, 1868, as requires the clothed in the appropriate livery of iced mus-lin.—Montreal Gazette.

The dothed in the appropriate livery of iced mus-the States of North Carolina and South Car-

A Montreal dispatch of the 27th. says: Hon, Mr. Davis, while coming down Bishop's College convocation

La Louisiana has a perfectly black no

Grant will make no speeches this campaign. Prentice says he will smoke his segar and Colfax can take the sump.

Salmon creek in one afternoon last week.